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流域农业非点源污染多目标系统控制研究

Multi-objective System Control of Agricultural Non-point  
Source Pollution on Watershed Scale

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## 摘 要

农业非点源污染日益成为影响我国流域可持续发展的重要问题。对农业非点源污染只注重技术控制,不能适应我国流域经济发展与环境保护矛盾突出的国情。如何对流域农业非点源污染进行系统控制,具有重大的理论价值和实践意义。

本文以福建省九龙江流域为例,运用运筹学、经济学和系统工程学的一些基本理论,结合室内分析、现场调查、模型模拟等方法,研究了流域农业非点源污染控制的技术措施、经济手段和社会政策的优化设计,探讨了流域农业非点源污染的多目标系统控制机制,构建了评价流域农业非点源污染的指标体系,取得了如下成果:

第一、综合使用模拟模型 AGNPS5.0 和不确定性区间系统优化模型,进行控制农业非点源污染的最佳管理措施的优化设计,能够全面考虑流域环境、经济和技术等诸多因素的影响,这种设计过程和步骤具有较大的优势和科学性。

第二、将税收、补贴、保险、押金、基金等价格控制手段和排污权交易等数量控制手段运用于农业非点源污染控制领域,以汇水区为单位,系统构建了一系列控制农业非点源污染的环境经济手段及其求解模型,阐述综合经济手段和复合调控体系的控制机制,为我国环境经济政策的制定提供了方法和技术支持。

第三、在广泛调研的基础上,采用解释结构模型对政策控制九龙江流域农业非点源污染的系统进行辨识分析,得出影响流域农业非点源污染控制的最关键因素有气候、人口规模、农业政策、城乡二元结构、环境管理体制、相关法律体系建设等,分析了这些要素与农业非点源污染控制的关系,构建了政策体系。

第四、利用系统动力学的一般原理,解释九龙江流域农业非点源污染发生的动力、原因、控制方向,探讨了流域农业非点源污染系统控制所应考虑

的内容，提出制定最优控制策略的方法和步骤，研究构建了流域农业非点源污染的最优控制的动态运作机制。

第五、采用层次分析法科学构建了评价流域农业非点源污染的指标体系，并对五川流域和九龙江全流域农业非点源污染控制的效果进行了评价，得出全流域和小流域农业非点源污染控制状况均处于较差水平，但程度不同，这对实施流域综合管理具有一定的指导意义。

**关键词：**农业非点源污染；系统控制；最佳管理措施；环境经济政策

## Abstract

Non-point source pollution has become an increasingly considerable problem which effects the sustainable development in agricultural watershed in China. The challenge of efficiently controlling agricultural non-point source pollution confronts many difficulties when only engineering and technical methods are implemented, regardless of outstanding conflict between economic development and environment protection in watersheds. The system control of agricultural non-point source pollution results in both theoretic value and significant realistic profit.

Operational Research, economics and engineering were adopted to study the systematic control of agricultural non-point source pollution in the Jiulong River Watershed, Fujian Province, southeast of China. Chemical analysis, locale surveys, model simulation and other methods were combined during the study. Optimal designs of technical practices, economic incentive system and policy system to control agricultural non-point source pollution in watershed scale were established and formulated detailedly according to the situation of the agricultural watershed. Multi-objective system control mechanism to reduce non-point source pollution was based on the optimal designs of all kinds of instruments. Indicator system to assess the impacts of pollution control was developed. Major endeavor and detailed results are as following.

(1) An optimal design of management practices to combine the simulation model of AGNPS 5.0 with the inexact interval system programming model to control agricultural non-point pollution in the Wuchan Catchment of Jiulong River Watershed, which could fully take account of watershed environment, economics, techniques and other factors scientifically.

(2) The prices control measures such as tax, subsidy, insurance, deposit, fund, and quantity control measures such as tradable emission permission, were put into practice. On the basis of catchment analysis, a series of economic incentive instruments and their optimal solving models were systemically developed to control agricultural non-point pollution. In addition, synthetical economic

measures and multiple regulation mechanism were also explained. The content mentioned above has brought forward methods and techniques for the establishment of environmental policies in China.

(3) On the basis of field studies in the entire watershed, Interpretive Structural Modeling (ISM) was adopted to carry out identified analysis on the system to control the non-point pollution in the Jiulong River Watershed. The most important key factors affecting agricultural non-point pollution control were identified including climate, the scale of agricultural population, agricultural policies, urban-rural dualistic structure, the system of environment management, and relative legislation systems, etc. In the end, the relationship between the affecting factors mentioned above and the agricultural non-point pollution was analyzed. Reforms of the policy systems are further discussed.

(4) The dynamics, causes and control difficulties of agricultural non-point source pollution in the Jiulong River Watershed were analyzed by applying the general principle of System Dynamics (SD). The context that should be considered in systemic control of agricultural non-point source pollution was discussed. The approaches to constitute the optimal control strategy were proposed. The dynamic operational mechanism to control agricultural non-point source pollution on watershed scale was formulated.

(5) The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) was employed to establish the index system evaluating agricultural non-point source pollution in watershed. Then the current effect of agricultural non-point source pollution control in the Wuchuan watershed and the whole Jiulong River Watershed was evaluated. The Results indicated that the controls of agricultural non-point source pollution in both areas were all at lower level and that the integrated management on the watershed scale should be reinforced.

**Keywords:** Agricultural non-point source pollution; System control; Best Management Practices; Environmental policy

# 目 录

表索引.....	XIV
图索引.....	XVI
<b>1 前 言.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 农业非点源污染概述 .....	1
1.2 选题背景 .....	3
1.3 选题目的和意义 .....	4
<b>2 农业非点源污染控制研究进展 .....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 农业非点源污染的技术控制研究 .....	6
2.1.1 非点源污染控制技术措施的研究发展.....	6
2.1.2 水土保持的技术措施.....	6
2.1.3 控制营养盐流失的技术措施.....	11
2.1.4 控制农药污染的技术措施.....	13
2.1.5 控制畜禽水产养殖污染的技术措施.....	15
2.1.6 控制农村生活污染的技术措施.....	16
2.2 农业非点源污染控制模拟模型研究 .....	18
2.2.1 模拟模型研究进展.....	18
2.2.2 模拟模型研究评述.....	19
2.3 农业非点源污染控制经济激励决策模型研究.....	19
2.3.1 国外研究进展.....	20
2.3.2 国内研究进展.....	23
2.4 农业非点源污染控制的政策手段研究 .....	24
2.4.1 经济政策研究.....	24
2.4.2 生态农业政策研究.....	24
2.4.3 综合政策研究.....	24
2.5 研究发展趋势和不足 .....	25
2.5.1 研究发展趋势.....	25
2.5.2 研究存在的不足.....	25
<b>3 研究内容、方法和技术路线 .....</b>	<b>27</b>
3.1 研究目标 .....	27
3.2 研究内容 .....	27
3.2.1 控制农业非点源污染的最佳管理方案设计 .....	27
3.2.2 控制农业非点源污染的经济手段和政策体系构建.....	27
3.1.3 控制农业非点源污染的多目标系统及其评价.....	28
3.3 研究技术路线 .....	28



<b>3.4 研究方法</b>	<b>30</b>
3.4.1 流域选择及其基础数据建立	30
3.4.2 采样监测分析	30
3.4.3 技术措施设计的模型方法	31
3.4.4 经济手段和政策体系设计方法	32
3.4.5 构建污染控制机制和评价指标体系方法	32
<b>4 研究区概况</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>4.1 九龙江流域概况</b>	<b>34</b>
4.1.1 自然环境概况	34
4.1.2 社会经济概况	37
4.1.3 流域农业非点源污染概况	38
<b>4.2 五川流域概况</b>	<b>47</b>
4.2.1 自然条件	48
4.2.2 社会概况	51
4.2.3 试验小区概况	52
<b>5 优化设计最佳管理措施对农业非点源污染的控制</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>5.1 优化设计最佳管理措施的思路和步骤</b>	<b>54</b>
5.1.1 优化设计的思路	54
5.1.2 优化设计的步骤	54
5.1.3 优化设计的模型方法	55
<b>5.2 模拟模型敏感参数分析</b>	<b>55</b>
5.2.1 模拟模型原理及参数的确定和验证	55
5.2.2 敏感参数分析	69
5.2.3 管理措施制定和措施环境效果模拟	69
<b>5.3 技术措施的系统优化</b>	<b>71</b>
5.3.1 优化设计模型	71
5.3.2 系统模型参数确定	72
5.3.3 优化设计计算和结果	73
<b>5.4 设计结论和建议</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>6 经济手段对农业非点源污染的控制</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>6.1 经济手段控制污染的必要性分析</b>	<b>76</b>
6.1.1 使用环境经济手段的原因	76
6.1.2 使用环境经济手段的优点	76
<b>6.2 税收、补贴、保险、押金控制农业非点源污染</b>	<b>77</b>
6.2.1 税收（收费）和补贴控制农肥和农药过量施用	77
6.2.2 补贴刺激化肥和农药低量施用	79
6.2.3 保险控制化肥过量施用	80

6.2.4 税收（收费）和补贴控制畜禽养殖业排污.....	82
6.2.5 税收（收费）和补贴控制农村生活污染.....	84
6.2.6 补贴刺激退耕还林和生态防护.....	84
6.2.7 押金治理水土流失.....	85
6.2.8 流域基金集中治理重点环境问题.....	86
<b>6.3 排污权交易控制农业非点源污染 .....</b>	<b>87</b>
6.3.1 可转让排污许可证制度设计.....	87
6.3.2 排污权交易控制畜禽养殖业排污.....	89
6.3.3 排污配额转让控制上下游流域农业污染.....	90
<b>6.4 综合经济手段控制农业非点源污染 .....</b>	<b>92</b>
6.4.1 税收和补贴的混合使用.....	92
6.4.2 税收、补贴与排污权交易的混合使用.....	94
6.4.3 队激励控制田间管理.....	95
6.4.4 复合调控体系.....	96
<b>7 政策手段对农业非点源污染的控制 .....</b>	<b>100</b>
7.1 政策手段控制农业非点源污染的思路 .....	100
7.2 系统辨识 .....	101
7.2.1 辨识方法.....	101
7.2.2 政策控制系统分析.....	101
7.3 农业非点源污染产生影响因素分析 .....	107
7.3.1 城乡二元结构与农业非点源污染.....	107
7.3.2 农业政策与农业非点源污染.....	109
7.3.3 环境管理体制与农业非点源污染.....	112
7.3.4 其它要素与农业非点源污染.....	114
7.4 政策体系构建 .....	115
7.4.1 改善农业发展环境的政策.....	115
7.4.2 生态农业、循环经济政策.....	117
7.4.3 农业非点源污染控制社会化政策.....	119
7.4.4 完善农业非点源污染控制组织框架.....	121
<b>8 农业非点源污染的控制系统 .....</b>	<b>125</b>
8.1 农业非点源污染控制的多目标系统 .....	125
8.1.1 系统动力学模型方法.....	125
8.1.2 流域农业非点源污染控制的系统动力学过程.....	125
8.1.3 多目标决策.....	129
8.2 农业非点源污染控制的指标构建和效果评价.....	131
8.2.1 指标构建和效果评价方法.....	131
8.2.2 五川流域农业非点源污染控制的效果评价.....	133
8.2.3 九龙江流域农业非点源污染控制的效果评价.....	137

9 论文总结 .....	139
9.1 研究成果 .....	139
9.2 创新点 .....	141
9.3 不足之处 .....	141
9.4 研究展望 .....	142
参考文献 .....	143
附 录 .....	155
附 1 五川流域环境经济调查表 .....	155
附 2 LINGO4.0 程序和计算报告 .....	156
附 3 流域农业非点源污染控制效果评价指标权重判断矩阵及其一致性检 验 .....	161
附 4 硕士期间参加课题和发表论文 .....	165
致 谢 .....	167

# Table of Contents

<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>XIV</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	<b>XVI</b>
<b>1 PREFACE</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1 PROFILE OF AGRICULTURAL NON-POINT SOURCE POLLUTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1.2 BACKGROUND OF PROJECT</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>1.3 OBJECTIVES AND IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>2 LITERATURE REVIEW</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>2.1 REVIEW OF TECHNICAL CONTROL OF AGRICULTURAL NON-POINT SOURCE POLLUTION</b> .....	<b>6</b>
2.1.1 Development of the Technical Control .....	6
2.1.2 Soil and Water Conservation .....	6
2.1.3 Nutrient Management Practices .....	11
2.1.4 Technology of Pesticide Control .....	13
2.1.5 Technology of Pollution Control of Livestock and Aquatic Farming .....	15
2.1.6 Technology of Pollution Control of Rural Living Pollution .....	16
<b>2.2 REVIEW OF SIMULATION MODELS TO CONTROL NPS POLLUTION</b> .....	<b>18</b>
2.2.1 Development of Current Research .....	18
2.2.2 Comment of Current Research .....	19
<b>2.3 REVIEW OF DECISION MODEL OF ECONOMIC INCENTIVE SYSTEMS</b> .....	<b>19</b>
2.3.1 Overseas Development .....	20
2.3.2 Domestic Development .....	23
<b>2.4 REVIEW OF POLICY SYSTEMS TO CONTROL NPS POLLUTION</b> .....	<b>24</b>
2.4.1 Environmental Policy .....	24
2.4.2 Ecological Farming Policy .....	24
2.4.3 Integrated Policy .....	24
<b>2.5 DEVELOPMENT TREND AND DEFICIENCY OF CURRENT RESEARCH</b> .....	<b>25</b>
2.5.1 Development of Current Research .....	25
2.5.2 Deficiency of Current Research .....	25
<b>3 CONTENTS, APPROACHES AND METHODS</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<b>3.1 OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<b>3.2 CONTENTS OF RESEARCH</b> .....	<b>27</b>
3.2.1 Optimal Design of BMPs to Control NPS Pollution .....	27
3.2.2 Environmental Policy Systems to Control NPS Pollution .....	27
3.2.3 Multi-objective System Control and Assessment System to Control NPS Pollution .....	28
<b>3.3 RESEARCH APPROACH FIGURE</b> .....	<b>28</b>

<b>3.4 RESEARCH METHODS</b>	<b>30</b>
3.4.1 Watershed Selection and Basic Data	30
3.4.2 Methods of Sample and Analysis	30
3.4.3 Model Approach of Technological Design	31
3.4.4 Optimal Design of Environmental Policy Systems	32
3.4.5 Operation Mechanism and Indicator System of Pollution Control	32
<b>4 INTRODUCTION OF RESEARCH SITE</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>4.1 DESCRIPTION OF JIULONG RIVER WATERSHED</b>	<b>34</b>
4.1.1 Natural Conditions	34
4.1.2 Socia-economic Conditions	37
4.1.3 Situation of Agricultural Non-point Source Pollution	38
<b>4.2 DESCRIPTION OF WUCHUAN CATCHMENT</b>	<b>47</b>
4.2.1 Natural Conditions	48
4.2.2 Socia-economic Conditions	51
4.2.3 Introduction of Test Area	52
<b>5 OPTIMAL DESIGN OF BMPS TO CONTROL NPSP</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>5.1 IDEA AND STEPS OF THE OPTIMAL DESIGN OF BMPS TO CONTROL NPS POLLUTION</b>	<b>54</b>
5.1.1 Idea of Design	54
5.1.2 Steps of Design	54
5.1.3 Model Approach of Design	55
<b>5.2 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF SIMULATION MODEL</b>	<b>55</b>
5.2.1 Principle and Elements in Simulation Model	55
5.2.2 Sensitivity of the Elements in Simulation Model	69
5.2.3 Establishment of Management Practices and Its Coefficients	69
<b>5.3 OPTIMAL DESIGN OF TECHNICAL PRACTICES</b>	<b>71</b>
5.3.1 System Model of Design	71
5.3.2 Parameters of System Model	72
5.3.3 Calculation and Results	73
<b>5.4 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>6 ECONOMIC INCENTIVE SYSTEMS TO CONTROL NPSP</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>6.1 ANALYSIS OF ADOPTION OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS</b>	<b>76</b>
6.1.1 Reson of Use of Economic Systems	76
6.1.2 Advantages of use of Economic Systems	76
<b>6.2 TAX, SUBSIDY, INSURANCE AND DEPOSIT TO CONTROL NPS POLLUTION</b>	<b>77</b>
6.2.1 Taxes and Subsidies to Incent Reduction of Nutrients and Pesticides	77
6.2.2 Subsidy to Encourage Lower Use of Nutrients and Pesticides	79
6.2.3 Insurance to Control Fertilizer Overuse	80
6.2.4 Taxes and Subsidies to Incent Reduction of Livestock Pollution	82
6.2.5 Taxes and Subsidies to Incent Reduction of Rural living Pollution	84

6.2.6 Subsidy to Incent Ecological Protection .....	84
6.2.7 Deposit to Reduce Soil and Water Erosion .....	85
6.2.8 Fund to Treat Key Environmental Problems.....	86
<b>6.3 TRADABLE EMISSION PERMITS TO CONTROL NPS POLLUTION .....</b>	<b>87</b>
6.3.1 Optimal Design of Tradable Emission Permits.....	87
6.3.2 Tradable Emission Permits to Control Livestock Pollution.....	89
6.3.3 Tradable Emission Permits to Control Pollution between Upstream Regions and Catchments .....	90
<b>6.4 INTEGRATED INCENTIVE SYSTEMS TO CONTROL NPS POLLUTION .....</b>	<b>92</b>
6.4.1 Mixed Use of Tax and Subsidy .....	92
6.4.2 Mixed Use of Tax, Subsidy and Tradable Emission Permits .....	94
6.4.3 Team Approach to Control NPS Pollution .....	95
6.4.4 Integrated Regulation System of Incentive Ways .....	96
<b>7 POLICY TO CONTROL NPS. ....</b>	<b>100</b>
7.1 IDEA OF POLICY ADOPTION TO CONTROL NPS POLLUTION. ....	100
7.2 IDENTIFICATION OF SYSTEM. ....	101
7.2.1 Identification Approach.....	101
7.2.2 System Analysis of Policies .....	101
7.3 KEY FACTORS TO CONTROL NPS POLLUTION .....	107
7.3.1 Dualistic Frame between Urban and Rural Area.....	107
7.3.2 Agricultural Policies.....	109
7.3.3 Environmental Management Systems.....	112
7.3.4 Other factors.....	114
7.4 CONSTRUCTION OF POLICY SYSTEM. ....	115
7.4.1 Policy for Improvement of Agricultural Development .....	115
7.4.2 Policy for Eco-agriculture and Circular Economic.....	117
7.4.3 Policy for Social Control of NPS Pollution .....	119
7.4.4 Improvement of Organization of NPS Pollution Control .....	121
<b>8 SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURAL NPS CONTROL .....</b>	<b>125</b>
8.1 MULTI-OBJECTIVE SYSTEM OF NPS POLLUTION CONTROL .....	125
8.1.1 Systems Dynamics .....	125
8.1.2 Systems Dynamics Process to Control NPS pollution.....	125
8.1.3 Multi-objective Decision Making .....	129
8.2 INDICATOR SYSTEM TO ASSESS NPS CONTROL .....	131
8.2.1 Approach of Indicator Construction.....	131
8.2.2 Assessment of Effectiveness of NPS Control in Wuchuan Catchment.....	133
8.2.3 Assessment of Effectiveness of NPS Control in Entire Jiulong River Watershed .....	137
<b>9 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>139</b>
9.1 CONCLUSIONS. ....	139

9.2 INNOVATIONS .....	141
9.3 DRAWBACKS .....	141
9.4 PROSPECT .....	142
REFERENCES .....	143
APPENDIX .....	155
APPENDIX 1.....	155
APPENDIX 2.....	156
APPENDIX 3.....	161
APPENDIX 4.....	165
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	167

## 表索引

表 4-1	全流域畜禽污染物排放量(万吨/年)(2001)	39
表 4-2	全流域畜禽粪便猪粪当量负荷量(含人粪尿)(2001)	39
表 4-3	全流域 2002 年生猪养殖及治理整体情况(调查)	40
表 4-4	全流域畜禽养殖业甲烷排放总量(万吨/年)(2001)	40
表 4-5	全流域氨排放量(万吨/年)(2001)	40
表 4-6	全流域化肥使用情况统计(2001 年)(吨)	44
表 4-7	流域各地区施肥面积(2001 年)	44
表 4-8	流域各地区平均施肥量(2001 年)(kg/hm <sup>2</sup> )	45
表 4-9	九龙江流域不同土地利用农药用量(吨)	46
表 4-10	九龙江流域各县域农药使用类别(吨)(2001 年)	46
表 4-11	九龙江流域村庄生活污水污染和垃圾产生量估算(2001)	47
表 4-12	五川流域长期(1961-1990)气候特征	49
表 4-13	粗骨性赤红壤理化性状表	50
表 4-14	灰沙泥田理化性状表	50
表 5-1	AGNPS 模型变量和参数取值来源	59
表 5-2	试验区土壤质地	61
表 5-3	研究区土壤可侵蚀因子(K)计算值	62
表 5-4	试验区作物管理因子 C 和管理因子 P 表	63
表 5-5	干旱试验下的 CN 值	63
表 5-6	径流曲线数 CN	64
表 5-7	燥率系数及地表条件常数取值	64
表 5-8	土壤全氮、全磷含量分布表	65
表 5-9	土壤样品氮磷含量范围与平均值	65
表 5-10	试验区化肥、厩肥施用量调查结果表	66
表 5-11	试验区其它来源各土地利用单位面积的氮磷负荷量	66
表 5-12	化肥地表滞留因子取值	67
表 5-13	大研究区模拟结果	67
表 5-14	小研究区模拟结果	68
表 5-15	模型模拟值与实测值对照	68
表 5-16	参数的敏感性分析结果	69
表 5-17	措施的模拟结果	70
表 5-18	模型参数(1)	73
表 5-19	模型参数(2)	73
表 6-1	退耕地的价值评估	84
表 6-2	模型参数设计	90
表 7-1	九龙江农业非点源污染控制政策系统因素	102



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